

LOB

- Lo'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] One that loaths.  
 Lo'ATHFUL. *adj.* [from *loath* and *full*.]  
 1. Abhorring; hating.  
 Which he did with loathful eyes behold.  
 He would no more endure. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 2. Abhorred; hated.  
 Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,  
 Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust  
 Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser.*  
 Lo'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.  
 Lo'ATHLY. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hatelul; abhorred; exciting hatred.  
 An huge great dragon, horrible in fight,  
 Bred in the loathly lakes of Tartary,  
 With murder ravin. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 The people fear me; for they do observe  
 Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*  
 Sour-cy'd disdain, and discord shall bestow  
 The union of your bed with weeds to loathly,  
 That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 Lo'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.  
 The upper streams make such haste to have their part  
 Of embracing, that the nether, though loathly, must needs give  
 place unto them. *Sidney.*  
 Loathly opposite I stood  
 To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 This shews that you from nature loathly stray,  
 That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*  
 Lo'ATHNESS. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.  
 The fair soul herself  
 Weigh'd between loaths and obedience,  
 Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 Pray you, look not sad,  
 Nor make replies of loaths. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Should we be taking leave,  
 As long a term as yet we have to live,  
 The loaths to depart would grow. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general  
 silence and loaths to speak amongst them; and immediately  
 one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Lo'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath*.]  
 1. Abhorred; detestable.  
 The fresh young fly  
 Did much disdain to subject his desire  
 To loathsomely sloth, or hours in ease to waste. *Spenser.*  
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
 To loathsomely sickness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 If we consider man in such a loathsomely and provoking con-  
 dition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to en-  
 joy a being. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.  
 The sweetest honey  
 Is loathsomely in its own deliciousness,  
 And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*  
 Lo'ATHSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *loathsomely*.] Quality of raising  
 hatred.  
 The catacombs must have been full of stench and loathsomely-  
 ness, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in  
 open niches. *Addison.*  
 Loaves, plural of *leaf*.  
 Demetrius, when he lay a dying, caused loaves of new  
 bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them;  
 and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 934.*  
 Lob. *n. f.*  
 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.  
 Farewell, thou lob of spirits, I'll be gone,  
 Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or  
 sturdy beggars.  
 Crowdero, whom in iron bounds,  
 Thou basely threw'st into lob's pound. *Hadibras.*  
 3. A big worm.  
 For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the lob  
 worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*  
 To Lob. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.  
 The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,  
 And their poor jades  
 Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakespeare.*  
 Lo'BBY. *n. f.* [from *lob*, German.] An opening before a room.  
 His lobbies fill with tendancy,  
 Rain sacrificial whisp'ring in his ear,  
 Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare's Tim. of Athens.*  
 Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting  
 till he should pass through a kind of lobby between that room  
 and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*  
 Try your back stairs, and let the lobby wait,  
 A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King's Horace.*  
 LOBE. *n. f.* [from *lobe*, French; *λοβός*,] A division; a distinct part;  
 used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOC

- Nor could the lobes of his rank liver swell  
 To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*  
 Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia  
 like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the lobes, and  
 the lobes the lungs. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*  
 Lo'BSER. *n. f.* [from *lob*, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish.  
 Those that cast their fish, are the lobster, the crab, and  
 craw-fish. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 732.*  
 It happeneth often that a lobster hath the great claw of one  
 side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Lo'CAL. *adj.* [from *local*, French; *locus*, Latin.]  
 1. Having the properties of place.  
 By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was over-  
 come, he took the very local possession of glory, and that to  
 the use of all that are his, even as himself before had wit-  
 nessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,  
 Leaving material worlds, and local skies. *Prior.*  
 2. Relating to place.  
 The circumstance of local nearness in them unto us, might  
 haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them  
 than from those other. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 Where there is only a local circumstance of worship, the  
 same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance  
 changed. *Stillingfleet.*  
 3. Being in a particular place.  
 Dream not of their fight,  
 As of a duel, or the local wounds  
 Of head, or heel. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xiii.*  
 How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes  
 there, made by local motion in vacuum, without a change in  
 the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*  
 Lo'CALITY. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of  
 place, or distance.  
 That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and di-  
 mension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser loca-  
 lity, is generally opinioned. *Glanville's Scep.*  
 Lo'CALLY. *adv.* [from *local*.] With respect to place.  
 Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and  
 spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essen-  
 tially divided, though not locally distant, I leave to the re-  
 aders. *Glanville's Scep.*  
 Lo'CA'TION. *n. f.* [from *locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to  
 place; act of placing; state of being placed.  
 To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than  
 that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place,  
 signifying only its existence, not location. *Locke.*  
 Loch. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.  
 A lake or loch, that has no fresh water running into it,  
 will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
 Lock. *n. f.* [from *lock*, Saxon, in both senses.]  
 1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten  
 doors or chests.  
 No gate so strong, no lock so firm and fast,  
 But with that piercing noise flew open quit or braff. *F. Qu.*  
 We have locks to safeguard necessities,  
 And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare.*  
 As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several  
 inventions in locks, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*  
 2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.  
 A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and  
 discharges: under the breach of the barrel is one box for the  
 powder; a little before the lock, another for the bullets; be-  
 hind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the  
 further end of the lock. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
 3. A hug; a grapple.  
 They must be practised in all the locks and gripes of wrest-  
 ling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and  
 to close. *Milton on Education.*  
 4. Any inclosure.  
 Sergethus, eager with his beak to prefs  
 Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,  
 Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock. *Dryden's En.*  
 5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.  
 Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in locks,  
 some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*  
 A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the wa-  
 ter, it seemed the looked into it, and dressed her green locks  
 by that running river. *Sidney.*  
 His grizzly locks, long grown and unbound,  
 Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Qu.*  
 The bottom was set against a lock of wool, and the found  
 was quite dead. *Bacon.*  
 They nourish only a lock of hair on the crown of their  
 heads. *Sandys's Travels.*  
 A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*  
 Behold the locks that are grown white  
 Beneath a helmet in your father's battels. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Two locks graceful hung behind  
 In equal curls, and well-conspir'd, to deck  
 With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

LOD

6. A tuft.  
 I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or  
 smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 To Lock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To shut or fasten with locks.  
 The garden, seated on the level floor,  
 She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,  
 Thought all secure. *Dryden.*  
 2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.  
 I am lockt in one of them;  
 If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare.*  
 We do lock  
 Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shakespeare.*  
 Then seek to know those things which make us blest,  
 And having found them, lockt them in thy breast. *Denham.*  
 The frighted dame  
 'The log in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all  
 such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of  
 those within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they  
 were lockt in. *Dryden's En.*  
 One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the  
 other slackens his pace, and locks him up like a knight-errant  
 in an enchanted castle. *Dryden's Dedication to the En.*  
 The father of the gods  
 Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,  
 And lock'd 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's En.*  
 If one third of the money in trade were locked up, must  
 not the landholders receive one third less. *Locke.*  
 Always lock up a cat in a closet where you keep your china  
 plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*  
 Your wine lock'd up,  
 Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace.*  
 3. To close fast.  
 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. *Gay.*  
 To Lock. *v. n.*  
 1. To become fast by a lock.  
 For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,  
 Doubly disparted it did lock and close,  
 That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Fa. Qu.*  
 2. To unite by mutual infection.  
 Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon another's  
 surface; as much of their surfaces touches as makes them  
 cohere. *Boyle.*  
 Lo'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a  
 lock; a drawer.  
 I made lockers or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Crispe.*  
 Lo'CKET. *n. f.* [from *locket*, French.] A small lock; any catch or  
 spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.  
 Where knights are kept in narrow lists,  
 With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists. *Hadibras, p. ii.*  
 Lo'CKRAM. *n. f.* A sort of coarse linen.  
 The kitchen malkin pins  
 Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,  
 Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Lo'CKRON. *n. f.* A kind of ramunculus.  
 Lo'COMO'TION. *n. f.* [from *locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of change-  
 ing place.  
 All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by draw-  
 ing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at  
 quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Lo'COMO'TIVE. *adj.* [from *locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Changing place;  
 having the power of removing or changing place.  
 I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of ani-  
 mals. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
 In the night too oft he kicks,  
 Or shows his locomotive tricks. *Prior.*  
 An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, or-  
 ganical part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere  
 to rocks. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*  
 Lo'CUSTR. *n. f.* [from *locust*, Latin.]  
 The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are  
 not known among us: the old historians and modern tra-  
 vellers remark, that locusts are very numerous in Africa, and  
 many places of Asia; that sometimes they fell like a cloud  
 upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with.  
 Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohi-  
 bition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned but  
 that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and  
 the neighbouring countries. *Calm.*  
 To-morrow will I bring the locusts into thy coast. *Exod.*  
 Air replete with the beams of animals, rotting, has pro-  
 duced pestilential fivers; such have likewise been raised by  
 great quantities of dead locusts. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
 Lo'CUSTR-TREE. *n. f.*  
 The locust tree hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose  
 calyx issues the pointal, which afterwards becomes an uni-  
 capular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are  
 surrounded with a viscid stringy substance. *Müller.*  
 Lo'DSTAR. See LoADSTAR.  
 LoDESTONE. See LoADSTONE.

LOD

- To Lo'DGE. *v. a.* [from *logian*, Saxon; *loger*, French.]  
 1. To place in a temporary habitation.  
 When he was come to the court of France, the king  
 staid him by the name of the duke of York; lodged him,  
 and accommodated him, in great state. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for  
 a night.  
 Ev'ry house was proud to lodge a knight. *Dryden.*  
 3. To place; to plant.  
 When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
 And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear,  
 The desperate savage rush'd within my force,  
 And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway.*  
 He lodg'd an arrow in a tender breast,  
 That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison's Ovid.*  
 In viewing again the ideas that are lodg'd in the memory,  
 the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*  
 4. To fix; to settle.  
 By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,  
 And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear  
 To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 I can give no reason,  
 More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing  
 I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
 5. To place in the memory.  
 This cunning the king would not understand, though he  
 lodg'd it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
 6. To harbour or cover.  
 The deer is lodg'd, I've track'd her to her covert;  
 Rush in at once. *Addison's Cato.*  
 7. To afford place to.  
 The memory can lodge a greater store of images, than all  
 the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
 8. To lay flat.  
 Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
 Though cattle topple on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*  
 We'll make foul weather with despised tears;  
 Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn,  
 And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakespeare.*  
 To Lo'DGE. *v. n.*  
 1. To reside; to keep residence.  
 Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,  
 And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie. *Shakespeare.*  
 Something holy lodges in that breast,  
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air  
 To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*  
 And dwells such rage in fustest bosom then?  
 And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*  
 2. To take a temporary habitation.  
 Why commands the kings,  
 That his chief followers lodge in towns about him,  
 While he himself keepeth in the cold field?  
 I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-  
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in  
 mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Thy father is a man of war, and will not lodge with the  
 people. *2 Sam. xvii. 8.*  
 3. To take up residence at night.  
 My lords  
 And soldiers, stay and lodge by me this night. *Shakespeare.*  
 Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of way-  
 faring men, that I might leave my people. *Jer. ix. 4.*  
 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it  
 is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a  
 less convenient inn to lodge in by the way. *Taylor.*  
 4. To lie flat.  
 Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank  
 clays; and its straw makes it not subject to lodge, or to be  
 mildewed. *Martimer's Husbandry.*  
 Lo'DGE. *n. f.* [from *logis*, French.]  
 1. A small house in a park or forest.  
 He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and  
 children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his  
 desert, wherein he hath built two fine lodges. *Sidney.*  
 I found him as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shak.*  
 He and his lady both are at the lodge,  
 Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shakespeare.*  
 'Tis at their shady lodge arriv'd, both flood,  
 Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd  
 The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton.*  
 Whenever I am turn'd out, my lodge descends upon a  
 low-spirited family. *Swift.*  
 2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.  
 Lo'DGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *lodge* and *ement*, French.]  
 1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.  
 The curious lodgement and inoculation of the auditory  
 nerves. *Derham.*  
 An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extra-  
 vated matter. *Sharpe's Surgery.*  
 2. Possession of the enemy's work.  
 The military pedant is making lodgements, and fighting  
 battels, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*  
 Lo'DGER.